

The general name for the language in Ojibwe is /anɪʃɪnaːpeːmowɪn/, written in one common orthography as **Anishinaabemowin** and as ᐱᓆᓂᑦᓴᖅᓄᓂᑦᐢᓇᐤ in ‘Eastern’ syllabics, with local pronunciation and spelling variants, and in some cases distinctive local names for particular dialects. The dialects of Ojibwe are spoken in Canada from western Québec, through Ontario, Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan, with outlying communities in Alberta and British Columbia,^{[1][2]} and in the United States from Michigan through Wisconsin and Minnesota, with a number of communities in North Dakota and Montana, as well as migrant groups in Kansas and Oklahoma.^{[2][3]} The dialects of Ojibwe are divided into distinctive northern and southern groups, with intervening transition dialects that have a mixture of features from the adjacent dialects.

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graph TD
    A[PROTO-OJIBWE] --> B[ ]
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    I --> K[COj]
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    G --> M[Saulteaux]
  
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The subgrouping of Ojibwe dialects based on lexical innovations and mutual intelligibility (rather than morphology or pronunciation). EOj = Eastern Ojibwe; SWOj = Southwestern Ojibwe; COj = Central Ojibwe; NWOj = North(western) Ojibwe.^[4]

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Two analyses of the relationships between the Ojibwe dialects are in agreement on the assignment of the strongly differentiated Ottawa dialect to a separate subgroup, and the assignment of Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin to another subgroup, and differ primarily with respect to the relationships between the less strongly differentiated dialects. Rhodes and Todd recognize several different dialectal subgroupings within Ojibwe: (a) Ottawa; (b) Severn and Algonquin; (c) a third subgroup which is further divided into (i) a subgrouping of Northwestern Ojibwe and Saulteaux, and a subgrouping consisting of Eastern Ojibwe and a further subgrouping comprising Southwestern Ojibwe and Central Ojibwe (see figure, this section).^[8]

Valentine has proposed that Ojibwe dialects are divided into three groups: a northern tier consisting of Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin; a southern tier consisting of "Odawa, Chippewa, Eastern Ojibwe, the Ojibwe of the Border Lakes region between Minnesota and Ontario, and Saulteaux; and third, a transitional zone between these two polar groups, in which there is a mixture of northern and southern features."^[9] In this article the classification proposed by Valentine is utilized for the classification and subgrouping of Ojibwe dialects.

The distinction between the northern and southern dialect groupings is argued to "align to some extent with traditional subsistence patterns, in that the southern groups typically harvested maple sugar and wild rice, allowing for population aggregations that promoted such social institutions as medicine societies and totemic clan structures."^[10] Similarly, northern groups have made most extensive use of northern "waterways that flow into James and Hudson Bays, while southern groups were situated on the Great Lakes, Huron and Superior."^[10]

Ojibwe dialects are distinguished by features of phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon. Some dialects, most notably Severn Ojibwe, Algonquin, and Ottawa are characterized by many distinct features; such extensive differentiation is associated with lengthy "periods of isolation from other varieties of Ojibwe".^[11] Dialects that are adjacent to strongly differentiated dialects may show a mixture of transitional features.^[12] For example, the Border Lakes dialect is not strongly distinguished from the adjacent Western Ojibwe (Saulteaux) and Southwestern Ojibwe (Chippewa) dialects, and is characterized by the "grading of a few minor features."^[13]

In some situations there is a mismatch between speakers' self-designations and what is supported by linguistic data.^[14] For example, the communities at Golden Lake, Ontario and Maniwaki, Quebec are described by speakers at those locations as members of the Algonquin dialect, although linguistically both are distinct from the clearly Algonquin communities north of those locations, and are assigned to the Nipissing dialect.^[15]

The degree of mutually intelligibility between nonadjacent dialects of Ojibwe varies considerably; recent research has helped to show the extent of the distance between Ottawa and the maximally different Severn Ojibwe dialect spoken in northwestern Ontario.^[16] Because the dialects of Ojibwe are at least partly mutually intelligible, Ojibwe is usually considered to be a single language with a number of dialects.^[17] However, the relatively low degrees of mutual intelligibility between some nonadjacent Ojibwe dialects led to the suggestion that Ojibwe "...could be said to consist of several languages...".^[18]

Northern dialects

The Northern dialects of Ojibwe are Severn Ojibwe and Algonquin; they are strongly differentiated from other dialects of Ojibwe. A set of features characterise the northern dialects, and are found to varying degrees in adjacent transition dialects.^[16]

Severn Ojibwe

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJS (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojs) (Severn Ojibwe)

Severn Ojibwe, also called **Oji-Cree** or **Northern Ojibwa**, and **Anihshiniimowin** in the language itself, is spoken in northern Ontario and northern Manitoba. Although there is a significant increment of vocabulary borrowed from several Cree dialects, Severn Ojibwe is a dialect of Ojibwe.^[16] Two minor sub-dialects have been identified: Big Trout Lake, and Deer Lake, with Big Trout Lake being further subdivided into a Severn subgroup and a Winisk River subgroup.^[19] Severn Ojibwe is primarily written by its speakers using the Cree syllabary.^[20]

Algonquin

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: ALQ (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=alq) (Algonquin)

The **Algonquin** dialect of Ojibwe is spoken in communities in northwestern Quebec and eastern Ontario (to be distinguished from the name of the Algonquian language family). Algonquin is spoken along the Ottawa River valley east of the Quebec-Ontario border, centered around Lake Abitibi. Recognized Algonquin communities include: Amos (Pikogan), Cadillac, Grand Lac Victoria, Hunter's Point, Kipawa (Eagle Village), Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Rapid Lake (Barriere Lake), Rapid Sept, Lac Simon, Québec, Winneway (Long Point).^[21] The communities of Grand Lac Victoria (Kitcisakik) on Grand Lac Victoria and Lac Rapide on Cabonga Reservoir are within La Vérendrye Wildlife Reserve, a provincial park in Québec.

Algonquin is sometimes referred to as 'Northern Algonquin' to distinguish it from the southern communities at Golden Lake, Ontario and Maniwaki, Québec which have traditionally been grouped with Algonquin, but are here classified as belonging to the Nipissing dialect.^[22]

Although speakers of Ojibwe in the community of Kitigan Zibi (also called *River Desert* and formerly called *Maniwaki*) at Maniwaki, Québec self-identify as Algonquin, the language spoken there is Nipissing; Maniwaki speakers were among those who migrated from Oka, Quebec.^[16] Similarly, the nineteenth-century missionary *Grammaire de la langue algonquine* ('Grammar of the Algonquin language') describes Nipissing speech.^[23]

Algonquin orthography is not standardized. Some older texts were written in a French-based orthography in which the acute accent is used to indicate vowel length and the use of several consonant symbols accords with their general French values.^[24] Modern Algonquin-language resources tend to use a more English-based system, in which long vowels are marked with a grave accent (or alternatively by doubling the vowel).^[25]

The Nipissing dialect term *omàmiwinini* 'downriver people' refers to Algonquin speakers,^{[26][27]} with the term for the language being *omàmiwinimowin*.^[27] The general Algonquin self-designation is *Anicinàbe*^[28] or orthographic equivalent *Anishinàbe*.^[29]

There is support for a Western Algonquin subdialect, extending "...inland from Lake Huron and east of Lake Superior..." toward the Ontario-Québec border. Representative communities from this area include Temagami, Ontario and Biscotasing, Ontario.^[30]

Southern dialects

The southern dialects are presented east to west.

Ottawa

[Ethnologue](#) entry and [ISO 639-3](#) code: [OTW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=otw) (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=otw) (Ottawa)

The Ottawa dialect is spoken in southern Ontario and northern Michigan, with main communities on [Manitoulin Island](#), Ontario; at [Walpole Island](#), Ontario; as well as [Saugeen](#) and [Cape Croker](#).^[31] Ottawa and the neighboring [Eastern Ojibwe](#) dialect are characterized by extensive vowel [Syncope](#), which deletes metrically weak short vowels.^[16]

The most general term for the Ottawa dialect is *Nishnaabemwin*, which is also applied to [Eastern Ojibwe](#). The term *Daawaamwin* '(speaking the) Ottawa language' is also used to refer specifically to Ottawa.^[32]

Ottawa is generally written with a version of the [Double vowel](#) writing system.^[33]

Eastern Ojibwe

[Ethnologue](#) entry and [ISO 639-3](#) code: [OJG](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojg) (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojg) (Eastern Ojibwe)

The Eastern Ojibwe dialect is spoken east of Georgian Bay, Ontario. The main Eastern Ojibwe communities are [Curve Lake](#), Ontario and [Rama](#), Ontario. Eastern Ojibwe and the neighboring [Ottawa](#) dialect are characterized by extensive vowel [Syncope](#), which deletes metrically weak short vowels.

The most general term for the Eastern Ojibwe dialect is *Nishnaabemwin*, which is also applied to Ottawa. The term *Jibwemwin* '(speaking the) Ojibwe language' is not restricted to a specific dialect; a recent Eastern Ojibwe dictionary notes that *Jibwemwin* and *Nishnaabemwin* are interchangeable.^[34]

Eastern Ojibwe is generally written with a version of the [Double vowel](#) writing system.^{[33][35]}

Southwestern Ojibwe

[Ethnologue](#) entry and [ISO 639-3](#) code: [CIW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ciw) (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ciw) (Southwestern Ojibwe ("Chippewa"))

Southwestern Ojibwe is spoken in [Minnesota](#) and [Wisconsin](#).^{[36][37]} This dialect is also referred in English as "Chippewa". The general Ojibwe term *Anishinaabemowin* is applied to this dialect.^[38] Southwestern Ojibwe is most generally written using the [Double vowel](#) writing system.^[39]

Border Lakes

There is no [Ethnologue](#) entry or [ISO 639-3](#) code for this dialect of Ojibwe.

Border Lakes Ojibwe is spoken in the [Lake of the Woods](#) area of Ontario near the borders of Ontario, Minnesota, and Manitoba. Although communities within the Border Lakes area have been considered part of the Saulteaux dialect,^[40] current classification treats Border Lakes as a separate dialect in the Southern tier.^[16] Communities identified as Border Lakes include [Lac La Croix](#), [Emo](#) (Rainy River First Nation), and [Whitefish Bay](#), all in Ontario.^[41]

Saulteaux

[Ethnologue](#) entry and [ISO 639-3](#) code: [OJW](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojw) (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojw) (Plains Ojibwe/Saulteaux ("Western Ojibwe"))

Saulteaux Ojibwe (also **Western Ojibwe** or **Plains Ojibwe**) is spoken in the Canadian provinces of [Manitoba](#), [Saskatchewan](#), and [Alberta](#), with an outlying group in [British Columbia](#). The language is referred to, as written in the local orthography, *Anihšīnāpēmowin*, *Nahkawēwin*,^[42] or *Nahkawēmowin* (as written in the local system).

The writing system commonly used for Saulteaux incorporates the [Americanist](#) phonetic symbols /š/ for /ʃ/ and /č/ for /tʃ/; marks long vowels with the macron; writes lenis consonants with voiceless symbols, and writes fortis consonants with /h/ before a lenis consonant, as in the name for the language, *Anihšīnāpēmowin*.

Transition dialects

The transition dialects are listed east to west.

Nipissing communities have sometimes been classified as Eastern Ojibwe,^{[43][44]} but other research notes that several features distinguish the dialect documented at *Gitigan Zibi* (Maniwaki) from Eastern Ojibwe material documented from the core Eastern Ojibwe communities of [Curve Lake](#) and [Rama](#).^[45]

Nipissing

There is no [Ethnologue](#) entry or [ISO 639-3](#) code for the Nipissing dialect of Ojibwe.

The **Nipissing** dialect of Ojibwe is spoken in the area of [Lake Nipissing](#) in [Ontario](#). A representative community in the Nipissing dialect area is [Golden Lake](#), although the language is moribund at that location.^{[46][47]} Although speakers of Ojibwe in the community of [Kitigan Zibi](#) (also called *River Desert*) at Maniwaki, [Québec](#) self-identify as Algonquin,^[48] the language spoken there is Nipissing. Maniwaki speakers were among those who migrated from [Oka, Quebec](#).^[16] Similarly, the nineteenth-century missionary *Grammaire de la langue algonquine* ('Grammar of the Algonquin language') describes Nipissing speech.^[23]

The term *odishkwaagamii* 'those at the end of the lake' is attributed to Algonquin speakers as a term for Nipissing dialect speakers, with related *odishkwaagamiimowin* 'Nipissing language'.^{[49][50]} It is also cited from Ojibwe dialects other than Nipissing or Algonquin with the meaning 'Algonquin Indian', for example from Southwestern Ojibwe;^[51] other sources ranging from the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries cite the same form from several different Ojibwe dialects, including Ottawa.^[52]

Speakers of this dialect generally use a French-based writing system.^{[48][53]}

North of Superior

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for the North of Superior dialect of Ojibwe.

The North of Superior dialect is spoken on the north shore of Lake Superior in the area to the west and east of Lake Nipigon. Communities include (east to west) Pic Mobert, Pic Heron, Pays Plat, Long Lac, Aroland, Rocky Bay, and Lake Helen, all in Ontario.^[54]

Berens River Ojibwe

There is no Ethnologue entry or ISO 639-3 code for the Berens River dialect of Ojibwe.

Berens River Ojibwe is spoken along the Berens River in northern Ontario. Reported communities include Pikangikum and Poplar Hill, both in Ontario.^[55]

Northwestern Ojibwe

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJB (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=obj) (Northwestern Ojibwe)

The Northwestern dialect of Ojibwe is spoken approximately from northwest of Lake Nipigon, north of the Lake of the Woods area south of the Berens River to the Manitoba border. Communities identified as Northwestern include (east to west) Armstrong, Osnaburgh House, Cat Lake, Lac Seul, Grassy Narrows, and Red Lake.^[41]

Dialect not recognized in this analysis

Central Ojibwe

Ethnologue entry and ISO 639-3 code: OJC (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojc) (Central Ojibwe)

The Central Ojibwe dialect (also known as Central Ojibwe, Ojibway) is recognized in some analyses as a dialect of Ojibwe spoken in Ontario from Lake Nipigon in the west to Lake Nipissing in the east.^{[44][56]} In the analysis accepted in this article Central Ojibwe is not recognized; it is divided into North of (Lake) Superior and Nipissing.^[16]

Language code correspondence table

In literature

This article and related articles			Ethnologue			Linguasphere			Moseley ^[57]									
<u>Potawatomi</u>		<i>Northern Potawatomi</i>	pot Potawatomi			62-ADA-dc Potawatomi		Potawatomi ^[58]			ojib12 Ojibwa Potaw							
		<i>Southern Potawatomi</i>																
<u>Ojibwe</u>	<u>Severn Ojibwe</u>	<i>Eastern Big Trout</i>	oji Ojibwa	ojs Ojibwa, Severn	<i>Winisk River Ojibwa</i>	62-ADA-dh Ojibwa-Northern	<i>62-ADA-dha Ojibwa-Northeastern</i>	Severn Ojibwe (Oji-Cree) ^[60]										
		<i>Western Big Trout</i>			<i>Severn River Ojibwa</i>		<i>62-ADA-dhb Ojibwa-Northwestern</i>											
		<i>Deer Lake</i>																
		<i>Island Lake</i>																
	<u>Algonquin</u>	N/A	alq Algonquin			62-ADA-db Anissinapek		Old Algonquin ^[61]										
		<i>Northern Algonquin</i>						Northern Algonquin ^[62]										
		<i>Western Algonquin</i>																
	<u>Nipissing Ojibwe</u>	<i>Maniwaki Algonquin</i>						Southern Algonquin (Nipissing Algonquin) ^[63]										
		<i>Nipissing Ojibwe</i>																
	<u>North of Superior Ojibwe</u>		ojc Ojibwa, Central			62-ADA-de Ojibwa-Eastern		Nishnaabemwin ^[64]	<i>Eastern Ojibwe</i> ^[64]									
	<u>Eastern Ojibwe</u>								<i>Ottawa/Odawa</i> ^[64]									
	<u>Ottawa</u>	<i>Chippewa-Ottawa</i>	otw Ottawa			62-ADA-dd Odawa												
		<i>Ottawa-Ottawa</i>																
	<u>Broken Oghibbeway</u>		N/A			62-ADA-da Algonquin-Vehicular		N/A										
	<u>Southwestern Ojibwe</u>		ciw Chippewa		<i>Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Chippewa</i>	62-ADA-d Ojibwa+ Anissinapek	62-ADA-dg Ojibwa-Southwestern		Southwestern Ojibwe (Anishinaabemowin) ^[65]									
					<i>Central Minnesota Chippewa</i>													
					<i>Minnesota Border Chippewa</i>													
					<i>Red Lake Chippewa</i>													
			oji Ojibwa (cont'd)															
	<u>Saulteaux</u>				ojw Ojibwa, Western													
	<u>Border Lakes Ojibwe</u>																	
	<u>Northwestern Ojibwe</u>				<i>Rainy River Ojibwa</i>													
					<i>Lake of the Woods Ojibwa</i>													
					<i>Lac Seul Ojibwa</i>													
	<u>Berens River Ojibwe</u>				<i>Albany River Ojibwa</i>													
					<i>Berens River Ojibwa</i>													
							62-ADA-df Ojibwa-Southern		Saulteaux ^[66]	<i>Saulteaux</i> ^[66]								
										<i>Northern Ojibwe</i> ^[66]								

In regionally specific dictionaries

This article and related articles		Ethnologue		Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa Dictionary Ojibwe People's Dictionary (http://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/) Anishinaabe-Ikidowinan Dictionary (https://web.archive.org/web/20140416180729/http://www.kwayaciiwin.com/node/15336)				
Ojibwe	Eastern Ojibwe		oji Ojibwa	oig Ojibwa, Eastern		[unmarked] Southern Ojibwa	Oj: Eastern Ojibwa	R: Rama
				CL: Curve Lake				
				(CI: Christian Island)				
				(CT: Chippewa of the Thames)				
	Ottawa	Chippewa-Ottawa		otw Ottawa		Ot: Chippewa/Ottawa	W: Walpole Island	
							(KP: Kettle Point)	
		S: Sarnia						
	Ottawa-Ottawa	BC: Bay City						
						CV: Cross Village		
						M: Manitoulin		
	Southwestern Ojibwe			ciw Chippewa	Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Chippewa	N/A (Upper Peninsula Michigan)		
						N/A (Northeastern Wisconsin)		
						RC: Red Cliff		
						BR: Bad River		
LCO: Lac Courte Oreilles								
S: South Central Region			SC: St. Croix					
				ML: Mille Lacs (District 3)				
		Central Minnesota Chippewa	C: North Central Minnesota	ML: Mille Lacs (District 1 & 2)				
				WE: White Earth (Central & South)				
				FL: Fond du Lac				
				LL: Leech Lake (Central & South)				
		Minnesota Border Chippewa		LL: Leech Lake (North)				
				BF: Bois Forte				
				N/A (Grand Portage)				
				RL: Red Lake (Ponemah)				
		Red Lake Chippewa	N: Northern Minnesota	N/A (White Earth (North))				
				N/A (Turtle Mountain)				
Border Lakes Ojibwe		ojb Ojibwa, Northwestern	Rainy River Ojibwa	[unmarked] Northwestern Ojibwe	[English River]	BL: Eastern Canadian Border Lakes	LLC: Lac La Croix	
			Lake of the Woods Ojibwa			NI: Nigigoonsiminikaaning		
Northwestern Ojibwe			Lac Seul Ojibwa			N/A (Western Canadian Border Lakes)		
			Albany River Ojibwa			[Albany River]	LS: Lac Seul	
Berens River Ojibwe			Berens River Ojibwa		[Berens River]	CL: Cat Lake		
						Os: Osnaburgh (Mishkeegogamang)		
					Slate Falls			
					Pi: Pikangikum			
					Poplar Hill			

See also

- Ojibwe language
 - Ojibwe phonology
 - Ojibwe grammar
 - Ojibwe writing systems

Notes

- Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 6
- Nichols, John, 1980, pp. 1–2
- Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981
- Rhodes, Richard and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 62
- Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 54, Fig. 2
- Gordon, Ray, 2005, **Ethnologue entry for Central Ojibwa** (http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ojc)
- Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 456
- Rhodes, Richard and E. Todd, 1981, p. 61, Fig. 5
- J. Randolph Valentine, 1994, p. 39

10. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p 45
11. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, pp. 43–44
12. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 42
13. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 41
14. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, pp. 43, 78
15. Valentine, J. Randolph, pp. 32, 78-79
16. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994
17. Rhodes, Richard, and Evelyn Todd, 1981, p. 52
18. Rhodes, Richard and E. Todd, 1981, p. 52
19. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 118
20. Nichols, John. 1996.
21. Gilstrap, Roger, 1978
22. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 32
23. Cuoq, Jean André, 1891
24. McGregor, Ernest, 1987, pp. vii-xi
25. Omàmiwinini Pimàdjwowin, n.d.
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42. Cote, Margaret, 1984
43. Rhodes, Richard, 1976
44. Rhodes, Richard and Evelyn Todd, 1981
45. O'Meara, John, 1993
46. Valentine, J. Randolph, 1994, p. 110
47. Day, Gordon, 1978
48. McGregor, Ernest, 1987
49. Cuoq, Jean André, 1886, p. 314
50. McGregor, Ernest, 1987, p. 275
51. Baraga, Frederic, 1878, p. 314
52. Day, Gordon, 1978, p. 791
53. Cuoq, Jean Andre, 1886
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59. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 70
60. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 78
61. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, pp. 25-26
62. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 68
63. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, pp. 81-82
64. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 67
65. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 82
66. Moseley, Christopher, 2007, p. 77

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External links

- [Ojibwe Language Society \(http://www.ojibwemowin.com/\)](http://www.ojibwemowin.com/)
- [Rand Valentine's introduction to Ojibwe \(http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~jrvalent/ais301/index.html\)](http://imp.lss.wisc.edu/~jrvalent/ais301/index.html)
- [Freelang Ojibwe Dictionary \(http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/ojibwe.html\)](http://www.freelang.net/dictionary/ojibwe.html) – Freeware off-line dictionary, updated with additional entries every 6–10 weeks.
- [Language Museum report for Ojibwe \(http://www.language-museum.com/encyclopedia/o/ojibwa.htm\)](http://www.language-museum.com/encyclopedia/o/ojibwa.htm)
- [Aboriginal Languages of Canada \(https://web.archive.org/web/20070404183743/http://www.fp.ucalgary.ca/howed/abor_lang.htm\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20070404183743/http://www.fp.ucalgary.ca/howed/abor_lang.htm) – With data on speaker populations
- [Language Geek Page on Ojibwe \(http://www.languagegeek.com/algon/ojibway/anishinaabemowin.html\)](http://www.languagegeek.com/algon/ojibway/anishinaabemowin.html) – Syllabary fonts and keyboard emulators are also available from this site.
- [Our Languages: Nakawē \(https://web.archive.org/web/20051230141427/http://www.sicc.sk.ca/heritage/sils/ourlanguages/saulteaux/saulteaux.html\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20051230141427/http://www.sicc.sk.ca/heritage/sils/ourlanguages/saulteaux/saulteaux.html) (Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre)
- [The Linguasphere Register. 1999 / 2000 edition. \(http://www.linguasphere.info/lcontao/tl_files/pdf/master/OL-SITE%201999-2000%20MASTER%20ONE%20Sectors%206-Zones%2060-64.pdf\)](http://www.linguasphere.info/lcontao/tl_files/pdf/master/OL-SITE%201999-2000%20MASTER%20ONE%20Sectors%206-Zones%2060-64.pdf) Algic sector.

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